United Nations E/C.2/2009/2/Add.34

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
20 March 2009
English
Original: English/French

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2009 resumed session
18-27 May 2009

Quadrennial reports for the period 2004-2007 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre — DAIRRC

(Special; 2004)

PART I – Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre (DAIRRC) aims and purposes are: (i) organize research in the Medical Science in general and with special reference to control and prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (ii) carry out research into the causes and other aspects which force/induce people to take drugs and to organize research into the patterns of mental health and human behavior of the drug addicts; (iii) establish and maintain hospitals, research institutions, infirmaries, detection centres, rehabilitation centres, with staff, doctors, research and rehabilitation workers and volunteers for undertakings and pursuing a combined effort to fight drug abuse; (iv) educate, train and secure medical nursing and other volunteers and personnel for the above work and to afford facilities for such training in India or abroad; (v) educate, train, promote, organize workshops, seminars, conferences, demonstrations, and create awareness amongst people regarding the harmful and fatal effects of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS; (vi) prepare, edit, print, publish, issue and circulate books, magazines, paper periodicals, circulars and other library undertakings of or bearing upon research or control and prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (vii) assist in establishing and promoting the above objects with other organizations or trusts; (viii) compile, analyze information and data on donor, recipient organizations such as those working in the field of control and prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (ix) collect, co-ordinate and disseminate medical, scientific or other knowledge data, statistics or information as to causation, prevalence distribution, treatment or cure of ailments, rehabilitation or any other data statistics or information relating to drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and to establish a bureau or centre for collection and dissemination of such knowledge, data statistics, information as aforesaid; (x) construct, acquire, buy, takeover on lease or hire exchange, houses or buildings for the use and purpose as hospitals, nursing homes, research centres, rehabilitation centres, with or without necessary furniture, fittings, equipments, instruments and appliances and to open such branch or branches as the governing council may decide from time to time and use the same in the following manner to provide to the public generally irrespective of caste, creed or religion: (a) medical, surgical treatment free of charges to poor and/or needy persons; (b) medical, surgical, treatment on payment of such fees as the governing council may decide; (c) medical dispensing department, operation theatre, pathological department as and deemed fit for the benefit of the public, free of charge or on such payment of fees as the governing council may decide.

PART II

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

January 2004 to March 2007 – DAIRRC conducted STEP (School-based Teenage Education Programme), a Life skills Training Programme for Social Awareness, including Alcohol and HIV

Prevention, amongst 8th/9th standard students, in collaboration with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, of Yeshiva University, United States of America. The programme was conducted in 150 schools in Mumbai. The STEP project was the adapted and finalized version of the initial pilot project which had been conducted by DAIRRC, in collaboration with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre, United States, during the period 2002-2003, in 100 schools in Mumbai. The goal of STEP was to conduct and disseminate a school-based program based on Indian culture and society, to reach the younger generation in time to promote HIV prevention and address the emerging need for alcohol abuse education. The premise was that an increase in knowledge regarding alcohol abuse and HIV infection will increase the ability of students to understand the importance of prevention education.

The program was completed in 150 schools in Mumbai and the overall impact by students was underlined by the following findings: (i) reported higher level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS; (ii) There was evidence of feelings of higher levels of self efficacy; (iii) able to express their own views; (iv) became more aware of peer behavior and influence; (v) reported taking less risks and felt more confident about communicating their thoughts and feelings; (vi) reported change in intention to use alcohol in future — less likely to indicate use of alcohol in the next 3 months

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

DAIRRC, with support from Mumbai Districts AIDS Control Society, convened and hosted Hope 2005, International Conference, in India, on 3-5 November 2005 in Mumbai, which simultaneously addressed the five main issues threatening human survival, viz., (i) Environment; (ii) Alcohol/Drug Abuse; (iii) HIV/AIDS; (iv) Population and (v) Human Rights.

During this conference, international experts from Health and Medicine, Drug Demand Reduction, Drug Supply Reduction, Population Research, Environment organizations, Trade and Industry, Helplines and Adjuvant Therapeutic Groups, Human Rights organizations, Youth and Social Workers' Organizations had attended and shared their expertise.

DAIRRC organized and conducted World Anti-drug day awareness campaigns on 26 June 2005, and 26 June 2007, in Mumbai. This involved Anti-Drug Awareness Campaigns comprising of hoardings, stickers, posters, banners and Drug Information Meetings attended by local celebrities, aimed at the general public, to highlight the problem of drug abuse, in the city of Mumbai.

September 2007 onwards — started preparations for conducting the Hope 2008 International conference, scheduled to be held in October 2008, to address the issues of (i) Environment; (ii) Alcohol/Drug Abuse; (ii) HIV/AIDS; (iv) Population; (v) Human Rights.

November 2007 onwards — collaborated with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, for the development of "A CBPR Education/Training Model for Parents and Teachers of Adolescents", the aim of was to design a program for parents and teachers that is complimentary to the current STEP

program for teens, so as to involve parents and teachers of adolescents, in school based interventions targeting the two issues of Alcohol/Drug Abuse and HIV Prevention Education in Mumbai.

During this reporting period DAIRRC also conducted: (i) 47 Focus Group Discussions for Drug and HIV Prevention Awareness Propagation; (ii) 9 Street Corner Meetings for Drug Prevention Awareness Propagation; (iii) Detoxified 301 addicts, out of which 113 were successfully rehabilitated.

2. Press Council

(Special; 2004)

The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The Press Council undertook an active role not just for the protection of the Freedom of Communication (Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Press) and to improve the professional standards of the responsible journalism, but also for the free, pluralistic and democratic media. To that end the Council intervenes and acts to protect the freedom of the Press whenever a threat arises from any source of authority.

The other mission of Press Council is to deal with the complaints about media organs (print Press, radio, TV, internet journalism etc.) when a specific complaint is tabled claiming that the media organ or the journalist involved breached the Code of Professional Practice.

In order to share and exchange our experiences, The Press Council actively takes part in international conferences and tries to establish continuous dialog between the Press/Media Councils.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

50th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) from 27 February to 10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York: The Press Council attended and lobbied in accordance with its aims.

The Press Council did not participate in the other work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the Freedom of Communication and improvement of the professional standards of journalism.

Other Conferences, Meetings and Events

- Promoting the mutual understanding and collaborations between Press Councils of mainly African Countries, in that regard: (i) Press Council organized a conference for the representatives of the Press Councils of Turkey, India, Azerbaijan, the United States of America (Honolulu), northern Cyprus, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Zambia in Istanbul on 9-11 June 2006; (ii) In order to ensure the longevity of this cooperative effort, which aimed to obtain

and protect the Freedom of Communication (freedom of Express and freedom of Press) the participants decided to establish a new international association based in Istanbul with the name of World Association of Press Councils, instead of the same named Association which was founded in New Delhi in 1992 . The new one had to be established because the one was established in 1992 was not registered in any country, and is not legally recognized. All the formalities were completed according to Turkish law and the new Association officially registered in Istanbul on 15 October 2006; (iii) The Press Council and Greek Journalists organized five conferences between Turkish and Greek Media members since year 2000; three in Greece, two in Istanbul to promote mutual understanding. Journalists of the two countries decided to establish a Turkish-Greek Media Association. It is hoped that before October 2009 the Association shall be established. The mainstream media organs and the editors-in-chief of them were involved in the project.

- Press Council took part in other international conferences: (i) The International Press Institute (IPI) annual meetings (27-30 May 2006 Edinburgh and 12-15 May 2007 Istanbul); (ii) World Association of Press Councils Assembly (24-26 October 2004, Bagamoyo/United Republic of Tanzania); (iii) "**From Self-Regulation to the Media Reform Movement**" Conference on 2-4 May 2007, Nairobi/Kenya; (iv) South East Europe Media Organization Conference on "**East-West Media Bridge**" (7 September 2007 Potsdam/Germany); (v) World Political Foundation Symposium on "**Environment: From Global Warnings to Media Alert**" (10-12 October 2008 Venice).

- Press Council actively fought against a variety of attempts to limit the freedom of communication (freedom of expression, freedom of the press). Details of the example of such an effort are: (i) With the collaboration of the Turkish Government and the opposition party a new Penal Code has been enacted in late 2004 with the blessing of European Union (EU) representatives. As it was supported by the opposition and the EU circles, public opinion did not expect any anti-democratic element in it. The law was going to be put into force on 1 June 2005. In early March 2005 this organization discovered that some articles of the new Penal Code were against the criteria and the norms of a democratic society. The Turkish Press Council immediately made a call to the owners and Editors-in-Chief of the media organs to discuss the matter and took necessary steps. On 12 March 2005 a working group assigned to work on the law and prepare alternatives if it was needed.

- In the second meeting the report was discussed and proposals accepted. On 6 April 2005 the representatives of the media, under the umbrella of the Press Council, met with Prime Minister Tayyip Erdoğan and Minister of Justice Cemil Çicek to hand over the proposals. The proposals based on 13 points. Due to the space constraints a few of them are listed: (i) The article in the Penal Code regarding the "insult" cases is very harsh because almost all kinds of criticism are considered "insult". Also "insult" has been defined as "crime". This article should be radically changed in accordance with the freedom of expression; (ii) As it has been stated in the (Article 8/1) of the European Convention on Human Rights "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence" but, there should be an exception when the public interest is a dominant factor to publish it; (iii) Punishment for "libel" from 1 to 4 year imprisonment is un-necessarily high. The level of the sanction should be reduced to a reasonable level; (iv) (INFAMOUS) Article 301 of the new Penal Code should be amended in accordance with democratic values. Also whoever was found guilty for breaking Article 301 should not be put into prison. To fine him would be enough. (**Note: This**

article has been amended); (v) Article 305 which aims to protect the "Fundamental Interests of the Nation" stipulates heavy sanctions to the Turkish citizens whereas it exempts the foreigners from punishment provided they claim that they were not aware of the sensitivity of the matter. This should be corrected. **(Note: This article also has been amended);** (vi) Articles regarding "state secrets" are very vague. A new "state secrets" act must be enacted and the "state secret" should be clearly defined in it.

- Other examples: (i) The Council immediately protested the pressures placed on journalists, whether the pressures were of a physical, administrative or economic nature and defended the rights of journalists against all manner of threats and attacks from government offices, the police, and civil society; (ii) The Council continued to adjudicate on complaints against media organs and journalists which allegedly violated the Professional Code of Ethics. In fact the Council received 144 applications in 2004; 139 in 2005; 128 in 2006; and 72 in 2007, 117 in 2008. Over the course of these five years, the Press Council issued 161 warnings and 82 censure; 226 of the complaints were not "upheld".

It is the belief of the Turkish Press Council that carrying out the activities mentioned above, this organization tried to fulfill its duty to the world of profession, to the society, and the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Therefore, this organization requests the Special Consultative NGO status be preserved.

3. World Energy Council

(Special; 1952)

PART I. Introduction

The World Energy Council (WEC) is the foremost multi-energy organisation in the world today. WEC has Member Committees in over 90 countries, including most of the largest energy-producing and energy consuming countries. Established in 1923; the organisation covers all types of energy, including coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, and renewable, and is United Nations-accredited, non-governmental, non-commercial and non-aligned. WEC is a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-registered charity headquartered in London. WEC Services Limited was established in 2001 as the incorporated trading subsidiary of WEC. WEC's mission is "To promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people". This mission is carried out through the objects, which were approved at WEC's founding in 1924 and modified over the years to adapt to the changing energy industry and the changes within WEC. WEC's objects as they exist today are to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people, by: (i) collating data about and undertaking and promoting research into the means of supplying and using energy having, short and long term, the greatest social benefit and the least harmful impact on the natural environment, and publishing or otherwise disseminating the useful results of such research; (ii) undertaking actions, including but not limited to the holding of Congresses, workshops and seminars, to facilitate such supply and use of energy; and (iii) collaborating with other organizations in the energy sector with compatible goals.

WEC operates in three-year cycles. It is governed by the Executive Assembly and has a board of trustees (Officers Council) and three Standing Committees: Programmes, Studies and Communications & Outreach.

PART II — Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WEC representatives participated in the following activities:

- 8th African Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference took place in Marrakech, Morocco, on 26-30 April 2004. The event was jointly organised by Office National des Hydrocarbures, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and ITE Group PLC. The Conference focused on the different roles played by companies, governments and civil society in ensuring energy access for development within Africa and beyond. Dr. Abdelhamid Maghrebi of WEC's Tunisian Member Committee represented WEC at the Conference and delivered a speech based on the Drivers study;

- Following the success of the joint initiative of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, entitled "Business Action for Sustainable Development" (BASD) and aimed at giving industry a clear and strong voice at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, a similar initiative was being organised for energy-focused 14th and 15th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2006 and 2007 — Business Action for Energy (BAE). The purpose of BAE is to coordinate and give coherence and maximum impact to the communications of a wide range of energy-related industry bodies. A representative of WEC attended the initial meeting of the BAE working group in Paris, France in October 2004 as one of the three lead partners of BAE;

- The Argentine Committee of WEC supported the ICC in coordinating industry representation at the Conference of the Parties no. 10 (COP 10) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) being held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 6-17 December 2004;

- The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) ad hoc Group of Experts on Coal met in Geneva, Switzerland on 7-8 December, 2004. Retired WEC Regional Coordinator Dr. Klaus Brendow attended as the keynote speaker and presented WEC's Global Coal study;

- The WEC Kenyan Member Committee and Kenya Power & Lighting Co. hosted the first African Regional meeting in the 2005-2007 work cycle in Nairobi, Kenya, on 23-24 February 2005. During their stay two WEC representatives attended a separate meeting on "Africa Business and Sustainable Development" organised with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by the ICC, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and WEC;

- WEC Chair, André Caillé, joined a distinguished panel at the United Nations in New York, New York, United States in May 2005 for the launch of BAE. Caillé took the opportunity to explain WEC's contribution to sustainable development;

- The annual meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Committee on Sustainable Energy was held from 27-30 June 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting, which focused on "Energy Security and Energy Efficiency in the Eurasian Space", was attended by WEC. A special session focusing on the stabilisation of the European energy markets and, in particular, on the development of the Southeast European regional energy market set the scene for the event;

- From 28 November to 9 December 2005, the COP 11 meetings were held in Montreal, Canada. WEC sponsored two side events, one with the Energy Council of Canada, and another with the International Chamber of Commerce Business Action for Energy (ICC-BAE) group;

- The WEC Committee of the State of Qatar held its first international event in Doha, Qatar in February 2006. A symposium hosted by the Government of Qatar was organised in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UNDESA). The symposium concluded that the production and use of natural gas still offer a significant scope for efficiency improvements;

- Meetings of the 14th Conference on Sustainable Development in New York, New York, United States from 1 to 12 May 2006. CSD was a process for dialogue and policy formulation managed by UNDESA and was intended to prepare for a Summit on Energy in early 2007;

- WEC's Regional Coordinator for Africa attended the 6th Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE-6) http://www.iisd.ca/ymb/gfse6/from 29 November to 1 December 2006 in Vienna, Austria. The Forum, organised under the theme "Africa Is Energizing Itself", focused on sustainable energy in Africa, with the aim of the GFSE being to support African aspirations at the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) meeting;

- Preparatory meeting in February 2007 for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) 15 at the United Nations headquarters, New York. At the preparatory meeting, WEC Director of Studies participated in a side event panel on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), where the focus was on the importance of PPPs in the further development of Research and Development. WEC Communications Director had two speaking opportunities on the industry's view on energy and industry in the overall debate on sustainable development;

- WEC was directly involved with the United Nations CSD-15 conference on climate change held from 30 April to 11 May 2007 in New York, New York, United States. WEC organised or participated in several side events which aimed to address the energy industry's perspective on achieving sustainable development by reaching out to governments, other energy stakeholder groups and NGOs. WEC and the United States Energy Association (USEA) hosted two side events which were attended by the chair of CSD, H.E. Abdullah Bin Hamed Al-Attiyah;

- WEC Director of Studies attended the final session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in Bangkok, Thailand from 30 April to 4 May 2007. Delegations from

110 United Nations member countries approved Working Group III's contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report and the Summary for Policymakers language;

- The WEC Kenya Committee, the National Oil Corporation of Kenya and UNCTAD cooperated to organise the 11th Africa Oil and Gas Conference in Nairobi, Kenya from 23-25 May 2007. The event featured presentations by international experts from the oil and gas sector.

- WEC Director of Programmes delivered a keynote address at the conference, focusing on WEC's Scenarios work;

- Several WEC members attended the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP13, MOP3) in Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 14 December 2007. The Bali discussions illustrated the conclusions of WEC's Scenarios study regarding energy public policies and international cooperation. There will be a strong commitment by WEC in future UNFCC discussions to develop, concrete and relevant proposals, leveraging its expertise across the full range of energy sectors. With the preliminary analysis of the WEC study "Assessment of Energy Policies and Practices" WEC will further feed the energy industries' view into global post-Bali dialogue hopefully to contribute the possible outcome of the 2009 Copenhagen Conference.

4. World Movement of Mothers

(General; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The goal of the World Movement of Mothers (WMM) is to bring together mothers of various cultures to support them in their tasks, and to raise the awareness of the public and leaders of the fundamental role of mothers in promoting peace and human security and contributing to social and economic progress. To that end, WMM maintains and develops networks for the exchange of information and know-how among associations from various cultures (about 60 associations in nearly 40 countries). It supports initiatives that encourage mothers to take their rightful place in local and national structures warranted by their particular expertise as mothers. It also protects and advocates the interests of mothers in national and international forums.

ii) Geographic coverage

Since 2004, WMM has gained new members in the following countries: Jordan, Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Argentina, Peru, United Kingdom and Belgium.

iii) Reclassification by the Economic and Social Council

In 2004, WMM requested reclassification by the Economic and Social Council and was granted general consultative status. This has given WMM and its member associations a measure of credibility

that is of particular importance in conflict zones and countries with non-democratic regimes. The WMM cachet and its special connection with the United Nations lend weight to its member associations' activities and their interactions with the authorities in their countries.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council, major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Every year, WMM takes part in the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women at United Nations Headquarters in New York. At the forty-eighth session, held from 1 to 12 March 2004, under the theme of "Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution, and in post-conflict peacebuilding", WMM held a side event on "The role of women in building peace and security" to highlight, in a very tangible way, the women's active role, in their capacity as mothers, in promoting peace at all levels. At the forty-ninth session, held from 28 February to 11 March 2005 under the theme of "Review of Implementation for the Beijing Platform for Action", WMM submitted a written statement entitled "Beijing + 10: Strategic objective H3: Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation". At the fiftieth session, held from 27 February to 10 March 2006, WMM submitted a written statement entitled: "Mothers as actors for ensuring that men and women are valued equally for their complementarities in all aspects of a nation's life". At the fifty-first session, held from 26 February to 9 March 2007, WMM submitted a written statement entitled "The elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child" (E/CN.6/2007/NGO/39). At United Nations Headquarters in New York, the WMM representative regularly attends NGO meetings organized by the Department of Public Information and sessions of the Working Group on Human Trafficking and the Working Group on Social Development, where she sometimes facilitates discussion by serving as an interpreter. She also attended the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth annual sessions of the Commission for Social Development on the themes, respectively, of "Review of further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development" (9-18 February 2005), "Review of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty" (8-17 February 2006), and "Promoting Full Employment And Decent Work For All" (7-16 February 2007).

In Geneva, WMM regularly attends meetings of the Working Group on Violence against Women and the Working Group on Ageing (2005 and 2006), of the Commission on the Status of Women. Within the framework of the Working Group on Women in Employment and Economic Development, at the NGO forum in preparation for the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council held on 29 and 30 June 2006, WMM made a presentation on unpaid work under the theme of "Productive employment and decent work". In 2006, the WMM representative participated in drafting a report for the Working Group on the Girl Child entitled "A Girl's Right to Live, Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide", which drew attention to the issue of 80 million women missing in Asia. The report was completed and published in 2006 and presented at sessions of the Human Rights Council, on 23 June 2006 at a panel entitled "Women's Human Rights at Crossroads" and on 20 September 2007 in conjunction with a presentation by the Director of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The WMM representative cooperates closely with UNFPA in monitoring such activities. WMM regularly monitors the work of the Human Rights Council. WMM also works with the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the NGO Committee on Ageing — on 2 March 2006, it submitted a written statement on "Ageing and the rights of older persons" (E/CN.4/2006/NGO/93) to the sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights — and with the Special NGO Committee on Development (since the end of 2007).

iii) WMM activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

In the context of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace, WMM has continued its efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2001) by organizing two advanced scientific research workshops in partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). At a workshop entitled "Developing strategies to deal with trauma in children and adolescents in countries bordering the NATO zone with a view to guaranteeing the social stability necessary to rehabilitate and rebuild after conflicts or attacks", held in Smolenice in the Slovak Republic from 4 to 6 March 2004, experts from more than 19 countries and many members of WMM studied the implementation in Serbia of a strategy to deal with post-war trauma in young people between the ages of 12 and 15 that could serve as a model for similar situations. Specific proposals were formulated with a view to ensuring that the adults of tomorrow would be well-balanced and take responsibility for the future of their country. The outcome of the workshop was published in 2005 in a publication of the NATO Security through Science series entitled "Developing Strategies to Deal with Trauma in Children". Following the workshop, WMM Serbia conducted a programme to raise children's awareness of their civic rights and duties.

Another workshop was held at Chisinau in the Republic of Moldova from 25 to 27 March 2004 on "Security and social consequences of human trafficking". Thanks to the active involvement of the Moldovan Government, 4 of the 20 proposals put forward by WMM have already been considered, namely:

- The need for preventive measures at the regional level;
- The establishment of a database to measure emigration in real time;
- Raising the awareness of the Moldovan diaspora with a view to mobilizing support for trafficking victims;
- The need for more active cooperation with the European Union.

WMM held its Sixtieth Anniversary Congress at UNESCO headquarters in Paris on 29 and 30 March 2007. The theme was "1000 Mothers for Peace". Mothers from approximately 40 countries met to exchange ideas for initiatives, testimonies and expertise on building peace in the family, the community and the country and to urge policymakers to use mothers to build community spirit and

prevent violence. At the Congress, WMM presented its initiative to mobilize mothers of various ethnic groups, religions and cultures to restore dialogue and resolve conflict in tough urban neighbourhoods in partnership with the public authorities such as municipalities and the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Equality. That initiative, which has already proven successful in France, is of interest to a number of other countries, including Spain, Lebanon and Côte d'Ivoire. By offering training in its methods, WMM hopes to enhance the active contribution of networks of mothers to social life in their countries and to encourage partnerships with government that are particularly conducive to giving women a say in decisions that affect them. The WMM "Living Together Agenda" has also been considered as a tool for wide-ranging cooperation among elected officials, social workers and mothers. These initiatives are all in line with the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and General Assembly resolution 37/63 on the participation of women in promoting international peace and cooperation.

5. Zayed International Prize for the Environment

(Special; 2004)

Part I: Introduction

The Zayed Prize is the world's most valuable environmental award, worth US$1 million. It was established by H.H. Sheikh Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Ruler of Dubai, in recognition of the philosophy, vision and achievements of former President, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who worked tirelessly to preserve and protect the environment for future generations of his country, the region and the world.

The purpose of the prize is to acknowledge and appreciate prominent and pioneer contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutions, organizations, companies, societies, unions, and the like towards sustainable utilization of resources and improvement of the environment. The contributions should promote sustainable development in line with the environment and development philosophy and vision of H.H. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan. They should also be in accordance with the goals and objectives of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development towards protection of the environment in order to fulfill the needs of the present generations without compromising the needs of the future generations.

Awarded on a biennial basis, the Prize recognizes and promotes pioneering contributions in the field of environment and sustainable development. The Zayed Prize is classified into three award categories: (i) Global leadership in environment and sustainable development: US$ 500,000; (ii) Scientific/technological achievements in environment: US$ 300,000; (iii) Environmental action leading to positive change in society: US$ 200,000

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

4-6, February 2006, Dubai, United Arab Emirates , Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum GCSS.IX/GMEF, The ninth special session of United Nations Environment

Programme's Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum GCSS.IX/GMEF, which was hosted by the Zayed International Prize for the Environment. The Dubai Declaration was the direct outcome of the International Conference on Chemical Management that was held alongside the special session. This declaration, which was arrived at a consensus after days of hectic deliberations, diplomatic nitpicking and high-level parleys, is not legally binding, but for a world that is increasingly bearing the brunt of hazardous chemicals, any move to reduce their impact on environment can only be construed as good, falling in line with the Millennium Development Goal 7 ensuring environmental sustainability. Many developed countries, especially from Europe, pledged $10 million towards the Quick Start fund to roll out the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICAM) implementation. The Arab countries too underscored the need for disseminating information on sustainable development and chemicals management widely to protect vulnerable groups.

16-22 April 2005, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Second Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts

In collaboration with the World Deserts Foundation and the United Nations Environment Program, the Zayed Prize organized the "Second Festival of the Civilizations and Cultures of World Deserts". Theme of the Conference was Integration of Government Sectors and Civil Society efforts towards sustainable development of Desert Regions. The main outcome of this ministerial conference was "the World Deserts Charter" which was printed in Arabic and English and submitted to the United Nations Environment Program and the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification for adoption and distribution.

June to August 2006, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, A project titled 'Story Tunnel'

Among the most vulnerable are the youth, and with that in mind, Dr. Meshgan Al Awar, Secretary General of the Zayed Prize, along with a group of girl students from local universities in Dubai, UAE, developed a unique and interesting project titled 'Story Tunnel' in one of the prominent malls in the United Arab Emirates that was aimed at awakening one and all on the effects of human activities that have led to a slow but sure degradation of planet Earth. This was a part of the Dubai Summer Surprises held in Dubai from June to August 2006.

Fulfilling the MDG aim of empowering women with knowledge so as to enable them face the future with confidence, the young girls were able to put on their thinking and creative hats and come up with a special logo for the project depicting fish, birds, the sun and trees on a pristine white background. And made all the effort worthwhile was the magnificent response from the visitors who appreciated every aspect depicted in the tableau.

December 2006, Algiers, Algeria, Third Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts

Zayed Prize attended the third edition of Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts in Algiers, Algeria, aimed at preserving the culture and heritage of the desert regions, most of which is getting eroded, as a result of the influence of other cultures and technological advancements. And

when there is a global partnership involved in this effort, the results are synergistic, believes Zayed Prize.

February 2007, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Renergex 2007, Zayed Prize was involved in the organizing of Renergex 2007, a gathering of all industries involved in manufacturing, producing and retailing companies that deal, interact and invest in renewable energy. The meeting also enlightened the public on the importance of renewable energy to achieve environmental sustainability, what with much of our fossil fuel reserves on the decline. Additionally, it also brought together specialized expertise on energy issues that could come up with global projects and programs that assure the need for more expansion on the uses of our inexhaustible resources, especially solar energy.

18-19 February, 2005, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Arab Region Roundtable on Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainability

An Arab Region Roundtable on Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainability, organized by Zayed Prize in collaboration with the Academy of science for the Developing Countries (TWAS) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Roundtable focused on priorities for sustainable development that are consistent with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals: promoting social and economic development while conserving natural resources and the environment. Within that framework, the Roundtable focused further on needs and opportunities of particular relevance to the Arab States, while recognizing that details will differ within the region according to local realities. In particular, the participants explored how the challenges of accelerating economic growth, relieving poverty, and enhancing human capital [health, education, gender equality] in the region can be met while at the same time relieving environment and resource problems associated with water deficits, desertification, and biodiversity loss. Special attention was given to the cross-cutting themes of governance and policy for science and technology in addressing these priorities. The outcome of this unique roundtable was the "Dubai Appeal for Science and Technology" in which scientists appealed to the Arab Governments and International Organizations to strengthen the role of Science and Technology in the implementation of national and regional Sustainable Development plans.

18 October 2007, Abudhabi, United Arab Emirates, Al Basama Al Beeiya (Ecological Footprint), Zayed Prize was part of a historic United Arab Emirates initiative to measure and understand the country's ecological footprint. Called Al Basama Al Beeiya (Ecological Footprint), the effort involves multiple stakeholders across the nation to work towards developing important guidelines for a more resource-conscious and resource-efficient government and society.

Al Basama Al Beeiya will commence with an extensive and complex nation-wide data collection exercise, sourcing data related to the resource availability and consumption patterns in the United Arab Emirates across all sectors, such as energy, trade, fisheries, agriculture, water and urban planning. The launch of this initiative emphasized the importance of the active involvement and participation of all government departments, industry, NGOs, private and public environmental enterprise, and research and academic institutions across the United Arab Emirates.

The acquired data would then be analyzed to prepare the national footprint account of the United Arab Emirates.